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Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Trends and activities

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Introduction

1. As the regional expression of United Nations activities in the economic and social sectors, the regional commissions represent a unique regional character in complying with the collective wishes of their respective member States, often reflecting regional specificity in the activities being undertaken. As part of the United Nations, they also serve as funnel points through which international cooperation is directed at the regional level. The activities undertaken by each of them during the period under review reflected these characteristics.

Work of the regional commissions in normative and operational activities

A. Economic Commission for Europe

2. In the area of norms and standards, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) has continued its work in the development of normative instruments, thereby fostering regional cooperation, facilitating economic integration and promoting policy convergence. In the field of environment, a ministerial meeting under the ECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution[1] (Gothenburg, Sweden, November 1999) adopted a Protocol to the Convention: Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. If fully implemented, the Protocol would substantially cut emissions of sulphur, nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the region, thus reducing dramatically excessive levels of acidification and eutrofication as well as the negative impacts on human health. The ECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents entered into force on 19 April 2000. The Convention improves emergency preparedness and preventive measures related to industrial accidents. The ECE Committee on Environmental Policy in September 1999 decided to prepare for consideration options for a legal instrument on strategic environmental assessment. The Committee together with the bodies of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and the Convention on Access to Information and Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) will decide upon possible further work. In addition, the Committee decided to initiate closer cooperation between the ECE environmental conventions to foster synergies and mutually beneficial exchange of experience.

3. The Ministerial Conference on Health and Environment (London, June 1999) adopted a Protocol on Water and Health to the ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. The work on the Protocol will be serviced jointly by the ECE and World Health Organization (WHO)/Euro secretariats. The Conference also adopted a Charter on Transport, Environment and Health and invoked a joint ECE/WHO assessment on the impact of existing legal instruments in the area, to be followed by a decision on whether a new legal instrument would need to be drafted in order to fill gaps in the present legislation or whether other measures should be taken to strengthen present regimes.

4. In the field of transport, the following agreements have been amended: the European Agreements on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR), and Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC); the 1958 Agreement concerning the construction of vehicles; the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; and the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). On 26 July 1999, the European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN) entered into force. In light of serious road accidents in the Mont Blanc and Tauern tunnels in 1999, the Inland Transport Committee decided at its sixty-second session to establish a multidisciplinary group of experts on safety in tunnels. The group is requested, *inter alia*, to make proposals for amendments to existing legal instruments. In order to reflect its increasingly global impact, the Committee endorsed the decision to change the name of the Working Party on the Construction of Vehicles (WP.29) to the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29). Furthermore, by resolution 1999/65, the Economic and Social Council decided to reconfigure the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

5. In the field of statistics, the work towards the definition of standards for the "Dissemination of metadata on the Internet" has now been completed. The standards were agreed upon and will now be published. Work is progressing for the production of a manual containing methods and norms for the construction of consumer price indices, in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), among others. The publication of the norms methods and data of the latest round of the European Comparison Programme has been finalized. The book contains information on the purchasing power parities for the ECE countries.

6. The Conference of European Statisticians (CES) and its Bureau have been discussing issues, principles and recommendations for conducting research, data modelling and analysis, and forecasting at national statistical institutes. The aim is to produce a set of norms for adoption by CES.

7. In the area of trade, the Centre for Facilitation of Procedures and Practices for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/CEFACT) recently approved the revision of several trade facilitation recommendations and adopted a new Recommendation (No. 31) on the Electronic Commerce Agreement which proposes a model for a contractual approach for electronic commerce operations and provides a framework of basic provisions to be agreed by business entities. The Memorandum of Understanding between ECE, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) was extended in March 2000 to include the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). UN/CEFACT has launched an initiative (ebXML) in cooperation with the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS), to prepare the technical basis upon which the global implementation of XML (extensible markup language for business specifications) can be standardized to the benefit of enterprises of all sizes.

8. Several ECE standards on the commercial quality of agricultural produce (fresh fruit and vegetables, dry and dried fruit, meat) have been agreed, which are used by the OECD scheme for the application of international standards for fruit and vegetables.

9. In the field of technical harmonization and standardization policy, a draft international agreement on technical harmonization issues has been completed and work is now taking place on optional protocols. In addition a team of specialists has been established to examine how technical regulations can make wider use of international standards. Both of these projects have also been presented, as areas for joint cooperation, to the World Trade Organization Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade.

10. In the field of energy, the United Nations Framework Classification for Reserves/Resources for Solid Fuels and Mineral Commodities is increasingly being implemented on a worldwide basis. Some countries have already adopted the classification as a national standard while others are applying it on a trial basis. To assist countries in implementing the classification, a number of regional seminars were organized, the most recent one in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil. In the area of coal, work on the International Codification for Medium- and Low-Rank Coals Utilization was completed.

11. In the analytical field, several studies have been published in addition to the ECE recurrent publications. In particular, the Timber Committee completed the Temperate and Boreal Forest Resource Assessment 2000, containing a wide range of information on the forests including quantitative data for indicators of sustainable forest management in the region. Also, a comprehensive study on *Underground Gas Storage in Europe and Central Asia* was published. The 300-page report provides a review of new and emerging technologies — an overview, by country, of existing and planned projects in this area, with information on regulatory matters, investment and operating costs and future gas market developments.

12. A number of new activities are being initiated within the framework of programme adjustments. In the area of trade, a new Programme for Enterprise Development was launched in 1999. Aiming at integrating member countries, particularly those with economies in transition, into the European and global economy, it focuses on best current practices in enterprise development, restructuring the entrepreneurial fabric and promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

13. In the area of energy, in response to the fundamental and profound changes taking place in ECE

natural gas markets, the Gas Centre reoriented its programme of work in order to give greater prominence to policy issues arising from the opening up and liberalization of gas markets. In addition to its original mandate to promote the implementation of market-based policies, practices and principles in economies in transition, the Centre has become a focal point for discussion of key strategic issues confronting ECE gas industries and member States and for developing common understandings and approaches to these issues.

14. The Committee on Human Settlements is preparing a ministerial meeting in September 2000 that will adopt a strategy for the work on human settlements. The ministerial meeting will also be an opportunity to review the implementation of the Habitat Agenda[2] as a contribution to the special session of the General Assembly in 2001.

15. Finally, the annual Spring Seminar in 2000 which took place before the annual session of the Commission was on the theme "From Plan to Market: the transition process after 10 years". It focused on the structural change and macroeconomic policies in the transition economies since 1989, as well as on the social consequences of transition. The papers presented to the Seminar will be published in the second issue of the 2000 *Survey*. On the opening day of the Commission itself, on 3 May, a structured discussion was organized on the topic of "The economic regeneration of South-East Europe" covering the following issues: the need for a new approach to the transition process, the type of financial and technical assistance required in support of this process and the role of regional cooperation in this regard.

16. In the course of 1999, operational activities continued to be carried out in response to the needs of countries or groups of countries in specific areas where ECE has recognized expertise. The environmental performance review (EPR) programme produces assessments of and policy recommendations for individual ECE member countries in transition. In 1999 the reports on Croatia and Ukraine were finalized and published. Reviews of Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are in progress as well as follow-ups to the reviews of Slovenia, the Republic of Moldova and Bulgaria. In the field of transport, the ECE Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM) project and the Trans-European Railway (TER) project continued as important conduits for operational activities at the subregional level.

17. In the field of statistics, technical cooperation activities carried out in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) were continued in countries with economies in transition. The projects, for which ECE has been the executing agency, provide assistance in the preparation for the population censuses, and other statistical activities in the field of poverty and human development.

18. In the field of sustainable energy, the United Nations Foundation approved in January 1999 US$ 2 million in grant and co-financing for an initiative on Energy Efficiency Investment Project Development for Climate Change Mitigation. The three-year project is designed to assist Eastern European and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries in enhancing their energy efficiency, in easing the energy supply constraints of economic transition and in meeting international environmental treaty obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I) and ECE. The ultimate aim of the project is to promote a self-sustaining investment environment for cost-effective energy efficiency projects. Under the auspices of the Energy Efficiency 2000 Project and the European Commission Specific Actions for Vigorous Energy Efficiency (SAVE) programme, the second phase of the State of the Art of Cooling Households and Other Major Appliance Standards, Market and Technology in Central and Eastern European Countries for Energy Efficiency Improvement in ECE member States (SACHA) project on energy efficiency standards and labels was concluded. A third phase of this project is under consideration.

19. A significant number of operational activities have also been developed within the framework of two subregional programmes, the South-East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI) and the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) (see E/2000/10, sect. III.B).

B. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

20. In response to Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) resolution 55/2 on "Economic and financial monitoring and surveillance in the ESCAP region",[3] a study was undertaken on possible regional mechanisms for the exchange of information and early warning systems in relation to the financial and economic situation in the countries of the region. The study and recommendations for future action on crisis prevention and reduction of vulnerability of the countries of the region to economic and financial turmoil, appeared as part two of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2000*.

21. Expert group meetings were held on facilitating trade and investment in the Pacific using information technology (IT); on commodities-related issues; and on regional trade and investment information networking. The secretariat continued to provide substantive backstopping to the Bangkok Agreement, Bangladesh-India-Myanmar-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC), SPECA and the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS).

22. Expert group meetings on science and technology indicators and on enhancing utilization of industrial complementarities and tripartite cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region were held during the period under review.

23. The Commission continued to contribute to the strengthening of national capabilities in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes in the field of social development, women in development and human resources development. Particular emphasis was placed on the provision of assistance to national Governments in their implementation of programmes in support of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the regional Agenda for Action on Social Development; of the Beijing Platform for Action;[4] and of the Jakarta Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Asia and the Pacific (see E/CN.6/1995/5/Add.1). ESCAP members and associate members were provided assistance in enhancing the well-being and quality of life of the poor and other disadvantaged and vulnerable social groups including children, youth, women, older persons and disabled persons through policy-oriented reports and guidelines and the convening of intergovernmental meetings to promote interaction and agreements on priority issues, policy approaches and regional benchmarks and their monitoring. A report on progress made and constraints encountered in the implementation of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region (A/CONF.166/PC/20/Add.13, annex II) was issued to guide the Senior Officials' Meeting on the Agenda for Action on Social Development (Bangkok, 1-5 November 1999) in its deliberations. Using a secretariat draft, the Meeting adopted a Regional Perspective and Recommendations for the Global Review of the World Summit for Social Development. Similarly, a secretariat report entitled "Social safety nets in the ESCAP region: progress and problems" was issued as the core issue paper submitted to the second session of the Committee on Socio-Economic Measures to Alleviate Poverty in Rural and Urban Areas (Bangkok, 1-3 December 1999). ESCAP assisted in developing a Regional Plan of Action for the Alleviation of Feminization of Poverty, which recognized that the rights of women in poverty were fundamental human rights, at a regional seminar held in Dhaka, 7-9 July 1999.

24. As part of efforts to implement the Beijing Platform for Action's call for enhancing the understanding of the nature of women's work and accurately measuring their contribution to the economy, ESCAP initiated the implementation of a project component on integrating paid and unpaid work into national policies. Under that initiative, a Seminar on Time-Use Surveys was held in Ahmedabad (India) in December 1999.

25. In the field of environment and sustainable development, the Second Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific was held at Delhi in November 1999. The Conference acknowledged the significant progress achieved since the first Ministerial Conference held in Beijing in 1994, and commended the catalytic role played by ESCAP and its Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development (RESAP) in the realization of those achievements. The Conference adopted the Delhi Declaration on Space Applications in Asia and the Pacific for Improved Quality of Life in the New Millennium, which launched the second phase of RESAP.

26. In January 2000, a meeting entitled "Regional Consultations on Asian Perspectives in World Energy Assessment" was held in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, UNDP and the World Energy Council. The meeting reviewed the "World Energy Assessment", which will form a major input to the ninth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

27. Preparations for the Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2000, to be held at the end of August 2000, have been under way since 1998. This Conference will be the culmination of collaboration between several United Nations bodies including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and WHO, multilateral financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, the Government of Japan which is the host country and various other stakeholders. The Conference will bring together high-level decision makers on the environment to review past achievements and discuss the prospects and actions necessary for promoting environmentally sound and sustainable development in the twenty-first century.

28. Building on the achievements of the meeting of the Transport Chiefs of all Regional Commissions (Cairo, December 1999), ESCAP is embarking on developing synergy with the other regional commissions and, more specifically, ECE, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in order to look specifically at the development of interregional land and land-cum-sea routes between the respective member countries of each commission.

29. In parallel, ESCAP is making efforts to give to member countries greater ownership of the related activities through the organization of policy-level meetings, with the participation of chief executives of the railways of the region as well as the heads of highway administrations. This will also enable the secretariat to put together action plans that reflect the actual needs of its member countries.

30. The eleventh session of the Working Group of Statistical Experts was held in Bangkok in November 1999. It reviewed selected substantive statistical matters and considered statistical development issues in the region, including those concerning development indicators, gender statistics and measurement of poverty.

31. ESCAP has been making efforts to encourage the sharing of experiences on economic and social policies to promote more equitable economic growth. The least developed, landlocked and Pacific island developing countries and economies in transition benefited from the advisory services rendered to those countries and from the participation in various activities that addressed their specific needs and concerns. In collaboration with the Centre for Policy Dialogue, a seminar was conducted on potentials for establishing growth zones encompassing Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar and Nepal in Dhaka in September 1999 to integrate the economies of these countries into the global economy.

32. Operational activities in the area of regional economic cooperation covered: meetings and group training activities on the future World Trade Organization trade agenda (Bangkok, 23-25 August 1999); a symposium on the comprehensive development of the Greater Mekong Subregion under the Forum for the Comprehensive Development of Indo-China (FCDI) (Bangkok, 7 and 8 April 1999); integration of Indo-China into global trading environment (Ho Chi Minh, 7 and 8 October 1999); trade effects of non-tariff measures (Bangkok, 29 and 30 July 1999); interregional cooperation in trade and investment: Asia-Latin America (Bangkok, 15 and 16 February 2000); the Greater Mekong Subregion Business Sector Meeting (Bangkok, 9 February 2000); and the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT'99 SEOUL) (Seoul, 13-17 October 1999), as well as technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) study tours. A field project on advisory assistance to industry for export promotion continued to pursue its main objective of assistance at the enterprise level, as well as capacity-building of intermediary organizations in the target countries. Advisory services were rendered on establishment of an accreditation system and International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9000 certification system; industrial policy formulation and implementation; and promoting private capital flows to improve the competitiveness of SMEs in small island developing economies.

33. Operational activities in the field of social development consisted mainly of: (a) demonstration projects; (b) seminars and workshops featuring group

training, exchange of information and experiences; and (c) advisory services, which were designed to strengthen national capabilities. Among others, ESCAP has continued its work in the establishment of national social development management information systems (SOMIS) as a policy and management tool to monitor progress in the implementation of social development programmes in accordance with global and regional mandates. Having pilot-tested a preliminary SOMIS framework in three countries, ESCAP is convening a regional seminar to further refine the framework and develop a prototype for dissemination, adaptation and use in developing countries throughout the region. Similarly, guidelines for implementation of the Macao Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and the Pacific were formulated at the International Symposium on Planning Attainable Targets for Societies for All Ages, convened by ESCAP at Macao, China, 26-29 October 1999. The 73 targets for implementation of all 12 areas of the Agenda for Action for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons were revised and strengthened at the Regional Forum on Meeting the Targets for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons and Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities in the ESCAP Region, Bangkok, 22-24 November 1999. In line with ESCAP's efforts towards promoting women-owned small businesses, ESCAP facilitated the participation of 10 women entrepreneurs at the Seoul International Trade Fair (ASPAT '99) from 13 to 17 October 1999 which provided a unique opportunity for selected business women to exhibit their products, learn the techniques of marketing products in international environments and develop close links with each other.

34. In the implementation of the ESCAP/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) joint project on poverty alleviation through market-generated rural employment, the field trials of the success-case-replication (SCR) methodology of rural employment promotion were conducted over a two-year period at the village level in Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The project was considered successful in enhancing the income of the target poor and the SCR methodology was considered a very cost-effective tool for rural employment promotion. The manual on rural poverty alleviation through replication of successful cases will be issued in mid-2000.

35. The North-East Asian Subregional Programme of Environment Cooperation is continuing to develop, with the Fifth and Sixth Meetings of Senior Officials on Environmental Cooperation in North-East Asia held in Kobe, Japan (1999) and Seoul (2000) respectively. In addition, a series of expert meetings and training workshops have been held on the priority areas identified by the countries, such as the Expert Group Meeting on Emission Monitoring and Estimation, held in Niigata, Japan, in January 1999.

36. In the area of space technology applications, a large number of capacity-building activities were conducted, ranging from fellowships, pilot projects, seminars, studies on issues of common regional interest, and steps towards harmonizing the various regional initiatives in existence. The second phase of RESAP will aim to strengthen the three-tiered regional network on space applications, which comprises the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee (ICC), four regional working groups, and the Regional Information Service and Education and Training Network, by attracting greater involvement of the private sector, research institutions and academia, and other relevant bodies.

37. Within the Asian Land Transport Infrastructure Development (ALTID) project, ESCAP has been actively pursuing activities relating to the formulation of the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway networks which are now nearing completion. The emphasis has shifted towards operationalization of the routes. In this respect, two policy-level expert group meetings took place on operationalizing the Trans-Asian Railway Southern Corridor (Dhaka, May 1999) and Trans-Asian Railway Northern Corridor (Bangkok, February 2000). All countries concerned took active part in the meetings and working groups are being set up to define, coordinate and monitor future activities.

38. In cooperation with concerned agencies, efforts are under way to implement the Plan of Action for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Asian and Pacific region launched by ESCAP in April 1999. Simultaneous efforts continue to be made to promote regional cooperation in tourism education and training through the Network of Asia-Pacific Education and Training Institutes in Tourism (APETIT), established by ESCAP in 1997. The ESCAP/World Tourism Organization Seminar on Challenges for Human Resource Development in Tourism in the Asia-Pacific Region in the New Millennium (Macao, China, May

1999) resulted in the adoption of the Macao Declaration on Human Resource Development in the Tourism Sector in the Asian and Pacific Region.

39. In the field of statistics, ESCAP expanded its collaboration with other international and regional organizations to strengthen national capacities in priority areas identified by the Committee on Statistics. A Seminar on Poverty Statistics was held in Bangkok in June 1999, which reviewed recent developments in the measurement of poverty and identified national data requirements. ESCAP collaborated with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to organize a Training Workshop on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Bangkok in September 1999. In the field of economic statistics, an Inception Workshop on Rebasing and Linking National Accounts Series was held in Bangkok in March 2000, jointly with the Asian Development Bank.

C. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

40. During the period reported, special attention was given by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to the preparation of interdivisional multidisciplinary studies reflecting the comprehensive approach taken by the secretariat in examining options and factors that determine economic and social development in the countries of the region. The document, entitled "Equity, development and citizenship", which was presented at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission (Mexico City, 3-7 April 2000), puts forward a proposal for addressing the equity challenge in the region and makes an overall assessment of the legacy of the 1990s in its economic, social and political dimensions; and concludes that a more comprehensive approach to equity is needed. It raises the issue of the need to seek closer complementarities between equity, competitiveness and citizenship, using the example of the education sector which acts on these three dimensions. It discusses the principles that should orient social policies, in the light of the health and social security reforms that have been taking place in the region. It also analyses the economic requirements for this: a more stable macroeconomy, more dynamic and comprehensive productive restructuring, reduction of regulatory shortcomings in public services and consolidation of spaces for sustainable development. In relation to each of these domains, the respective regional assessment is brought up to date, and policy measures are proposed to identify and highlight best practices and national debates.

41. As a complement to the aforementioned paper, another interdivisional document, aimed at making an overall assessment of the decade, was prepared. It presents an analysis of the global and regional context of the decade and of the linkages between the external and internal scenarios: openness and changes in foreign trade and trade policy, specialization trends, competitiveness and efforts towards trade integration, external financial instability and its management, evolution of foreign direct investment (FDI) and international labour migration.

42. In addition, ECLAC continued monitoring regional and national macroeconomic policies, with the aim of providing an analytical view of the state of the economies in the region and an assessment of the main regional trends and an identification of future challenges. For a second year in a row, ECLAC continued its review of the international financial crisis that continued to dominate economic trends in the Latin American and Caribbean region, subjecting macroeconomic policies to a stern test.

43. In this context, the two annual publications *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* sought to provide a timely and analytical view of the state of the regional economy. These two publications helped to fuel a regional debate that has been particularly active during the biennium concerning the most appropriate monetary and exchange-rate policy, and on the modalities of capital account openness. ECLAC also continued its efforts to extend the coverage of short-term indicators and provide users with up-to-date information, by bringing forward the publication date of the *Economic Survey* and including a statistical annex on CD-ROM, and by using electronic means to publicize the main results of short-term analysis over the Internet.

44. ECLAC further studied the determining factors of development in the analysis of the linkages between the results seen in the region in terms of growth and equity, on the one hand, and the macroeconomic policies, the structural and institutional reforms executed in the countries of the region and the

international context, on the other. It also continued supporting the countries of the region in designing and implementing social policies, programmes and projects, and updating the social diagnosis of the countries of the region carrying out systematic assessments of the effects of socio-economic development policies on welfare and social equity.

45. The 1999 edition of the *Report on Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* was published and an FDI information centre was set up for the purpose of gathering and processing statistical and legal information generated by international agencies and competent national bodies, along with secondary sources such as the specialized press, business associations and academic institutions, and data arising from research undertaken.

46. Always with the aim of optimizing the dissemination of its products, ECLAC has continued to pay special attention to the development of computer systems to allow users access, without third party support, to the annual and short-term statistical databases of ECLAC and to technical documents. In this connection, a system has been put into practice for the retrieval and analysis of data from the External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL), from the Balance-of-Payments Data Bank (BADEPAG) and from the Regional Short-term Indicators Database (BADECOY). An example of significant progress in the area of software development was the launching of TradeCAN CD-ROM, an upgrade and modification of the Computer Program on International Competitiveness of Countries known as CANplus for Windows. TradeCAN is the product of a cooperative venture by ECLAC and the World Bank, which has allowed for the addition of two new import markets, Africa and developing Asia, to those already included in CANplus (North America, Western Europe, Japan).

47. Another area in which ECLAC continued to be active is the support to member States in the analysis of the conceptual and practical problems they face as the region advances in the fulfilment of integration commitments. In collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Organization of American States (OAS), ECLAC has sustained a high level of activities in support of the different institutional arrangements established for the implementation of the Summit of the Americas process. In the area of natural disasters, in addition to the damage assessment activities, work began regarding the design of a methodology to promote natural disaster mitigation and risk reduction awareness and preparedness throughout the region.

48. In the area of training, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), offered 11 international, 4 subregional and 3 national courses, with the participation of nearly 500 professionals from different countries of the region. ILPES also delivered the first international distance education course supported by Internet, on the topic of "Local management of solid household waste and environmental impact". Additionally, the ECLAC Population Division (formerly CELADE) offered the Twenty-second Intensive Course on Demographic Analysis for Development, with the participation of 10 professionals from the region and some African countries. In addition to these direct training activities and the training component of most technical assistance activities, ECLAC collaborated with many universities and higher education centres within the region and in Europe.

49. In the period 1998-1999, ECLAC carried out a range of operational activities for development. In general, these relate to two priority areas, namely: (a) support to the goals of sustainable human development through projects that help to eradicate poverty, and those related to the environment, production and employment, investment and macroeconomic management and (b) policy formulation and coordination, strengthening of technical cooperation project management and support for information activities, so as to bring technical cooperation more closely in line with the activities and priorities of economic and social development.

50. Within this framework of operational priorities, which is fully consistent with the role member countries have assigned to the Commission, ECLAC is carrying a number of projects whose objectives include exchange of experiences and practical results obtained by countries in relevant areas such as those mentioned above. In operational terms, these activities involve: strengthening national institutions in the corresponding sector; helping in setting up cooperation networks and supporting their operation whenever possible; strengthening information systems to better communicate the demand and supply of technical cooperation among the countries of the region; holding seminars and technical meetings to facilitate an

exchange of experiences; preparing studies and reports specifically aimed at identifying cooperation possibilities; and facilitating the provision of services from experts and local consultants linked to projects. The ECLAC Internet web page has become the main information tool, producing significant gains in terms of wide coverage and in the timeliness of information on technical cooperation projects being executed.

51. A sizeable portion of the project is being carried out at the country level in close collaboration with concerned national agencies and/or other entities, and with the participation of local experts and consultants. ECLAC's involvement in such projects emanates either from the countries themselves, or through projects in which a donor agency that is active at the country level associates with ECLAC as executing agency. In the first category, ECLAC is currently implementing around 60 such projects. As regards the second category, UNDP is the main partner for ECLAC's involvement as an executing agency and currently ECLAC is executing 23 national projects in ECLAC with UNDP support. Other United Nations agencies involved in similar arrangement account for 14 national projects. These aggregate figures do not include national activities that ECLAC carries out in the context of regional projects or as part of its regular work that it undertakes with respect to several subprogrammes of its programme of work.

52. An area that has recently gained in prominence for ECLAC involves the effects of natural disasters for which the Commission has built up expertise in respect of procedures and instruments for damage assessment and identification of priority projects for reconstruction. ECLAC, in cooperation with a multidisciplinary inter-agency team, provides at the request of affected member countries a detailed report on damages of economic and social infrastructure, as a portfolio of reconstruction projects for submission to potential donor communities. In the recent past, ECLAC has been involved in assessment activities for the following natural disasters: hurricane Mitch, hurricane Georges, and the earthquakes in Armenia and Colombia. ECLAC is currently working in the area of damage assessment of the coastal landslides in Venezuela.

D. Economic Commission for Africa

53. ECA has continued to play a catalytic role in the development of countries of the region, through a mix of analytical and operational activities including providing technical advisory services to member States on a range of policy issues.

54. In the area of economic policy analysis, ECA's Economic Report on Africa 2000: Initial Conditions for Africa's Development in the Twenty-first Century, is to be published soon. The report reviewed and compared the performance of African countries in 1999 focusing on the fundamental determinants of growth, namely, income, poverty and inequality, economic structure, investment, governance, and human capital. The report identified peace and stability and the need to deepen political and economic reforms as necessary conditions for Africa's development in the twenty-first century.

55. In addition, ECA conducted studies on such issues as savings mobilization in Africa; financial intermediation in Africa; trade and investment promotion; and debt management. The overall aim of these studies is to assist member States in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for sustainable growth and development. The persistence of old conflicts in some countries and the outbreak of new conflicts in others have been linked to economic motives. To examine the relationship between war and economy, ECA organized a workshop on the development implications of civil conflicts in Africa in April 2000, with a view to informing policy makers on post-conflict management, as well as creating institutions for conflict resolution and management.

56. In the area of social policy and poverty analysis, ECA's activities are designed to promote the adoption and implementation of effective macroeconomic and sectoral policies for sustained growth and poverty reduction. In this regard, the studies undertaken focused on the implications of macroeconomic policies on equity and growth; the impact of anti-poverty policies and programmes; gender characteristics of poverty; strategies to ensure that public expenditure in Africa is pro-poor; and capacity-building for poverty analysis and monitoring. Skills acquisition and development are key to poverty reduction. However, the high incidence of human capital flight (brain drain) from the region is a major concern to Governments. To address this issue, ECA organized a Regional Conference on Brain Drain and Capacity-Building in

Africa in February 2000. The Conference recommended practical policies and strategies to reverse the brain drain and build critical capacities for Africa's accelerated development.

57. ECA's activities in support of ensuring food security and sustainable development were aimed at raising African policy makers' awareness of the interrelationships among food security, population and environment, including human settlements, and science and technology for development. These included policy papers and studies that addressed such issues as best practices in the management of the nexus issues; interregional trade in agricultural products; soil erosion and destruction of land resources; facilitating demographic transition in Africa; and the dynamics of food security, population and environment in Africa. In addition, a compendium on science and technology applications in the agro-industrial sector in selected African countries was published, while the compendium on demographic, agricultural and environmental indicators was updated. A biannual bulletin, *Africa's Population and Development,* was launched in 1999 with the financial support of UNFPA. The first issue of the bulletin examined such issues as national population policies and their impact on reducing fertility levels, the devastating impact of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), and population ageing. In addition, a number of workshops, seminars and other operational activities were undertaken to disseminate the findings of various studies and provide a forum for policy makers in which to share experiences. As part of its advocacy work, ECA established two web-based networks: one for disseminating information on population and Africa's follow-up activities to the Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development[5] and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[6] (Population Information Network (POPIN)), and another for information on science and technology (Science and technology network (ESTNET)).

58. ECA conducted a number of analytical case studies aimed at highlighting experiences in public sector reforms in Africa, which were presented at various expert group meetings, seminars and workshops organized by the secretariat. In support of private sector development encompassing both small and large enterprises, ECA's activities included a presentation of a report on strategies for revitalizing private sector development in Africa at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI) (held from 18 to 22 October 1999); comparative case studies on private sector development programmes in Asia and Latin America; experiences and strategies to enhance privatization in Africa; and discussion of the role of microfinancing in the sustainable development of small and medium-term enterprise in Africa. A workshop was also organized on the promotion and strengthening of capital markets in Africa.

59. The main activities undertaken in support of fostering popular participation included the convening of the first meeting of the Committee on Human Development and Civil Society, which reviewed strategies proposed for achieving the objectives of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[7] and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development;[8] and a symposium on government-civil society relations.

60. ECA's work in the area of harnessing information for development is aimed at promoting policies, methods and strategies for efficient utilization of modern information technologies and communication networks in compiling and disseminating information for development, including geo-information and statistics for sustainable development. An important part of ECA's mission is to raise awareness among African Governments of the great potential that information and communication technologies (ICTs) hold for development. This calls for public policies to address a range of serious impediments including inadequate telecommunications systems, restrictive laws and regulations obstructing the flow of information, and the shortage of trained professionals in computers, data management, science, engineering and business, and the issues of promoting the establishment of Internet hosts in the region, development of national information and communication infrastructure plans, policies and strategies, sector applications and connectivity. In this context, ECA participated in and organized a number of major meetings and conferences, including the first African Development Forum which was held in Addis Ababa from 24 to 28 October 1999 on the theme "The Challenge to Africa of Globalization and the Information Age".

61. Under the statistics component, ECA undertook several activities in support of promoting statistics for development. These included two major studies on the comprehension and maintenance of national establishment registers and international trade indices; an ad hoc expert group meeting on the improvement of intra-African trade statistics with emphasis on the use of software packages; three workshops, on the implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts,[9] on population and housing census, and on environmental statistical indicators and accounting in African countries; and provision of advisory services to member States on the organization of national statistical services. In addition, ECA organized and serviced the ninth meeting of the Coordinating Committee on African Statistical Development (CASD) held from 24 to 26 June 1999, to review the activities of the secretariat in the preceding year and the reports of the task force on monitoring the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa.

62. The major publications and technical materials prepared and disseminated by ECA during the period under review included the *African Statistical Yearbook, 1999*; *Africa in Figures*, 1999; statistical annex to the *Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1999*; and the 1999 and 2000 issues of integrated national and subregional economic, social and environment indicators. Technical materials included the *African Statistical Yearbook* on CD-ROM; national accounts data development for the *Economic Report on Africa, 1999* and *2000*; and the *Development Information Newsletter*, October and November 1999, in electronic and printed formats.

63. Other activities undertaken by ECA during the period included providing advisory services to some member States in the preparation and adoption of national information and communication infrastructure plans; the launch of the ECA Intranet; the establishment of the Information Technology Centre for Africa (ITCA); and the strengthening of collaborative efforts in the implementation of the African Information Society Initiative, particularly through the Partnership for Information and Communication Technologies in Africa (PICTA) and the Global Knowledge Partnership.

64. Activities in the area of geo-information were aimed at raising awareness among member States of its real and potential benefits by promoting policies, methods and strategies for its efficient utilization as a tool for economic planning and development. The activities included the preparation of reports that emphasized the social and economic benefits, as well as the commercial importance, of geo-information; a study on land information systems for African decision makers; a bulletin on cartography and remote sensing; and databases on mapping coverage, as well as programmes on education and training facilities in the area of geo-information in Africa. The secretariat convened an ad hoc expert group meeting on the future orientation of geo-information in Africa and also strengthened its collaboration with its sponsored regional institutions working in the area of geo-information — the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS) and the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) — on policy, technical and administrative matters.

65. ECA's work in the area of regional cooperation and integration in Africa focused on facilitating and enhancing the process of regional integration through the implementation of the Abuja Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (A/46/651, annex); promoting the coordinated building and effective utilization of regional networks of transport and communication infrastructures; promoting the adoption of policies and financing mechanisms for mining and energy projects; and promoting cooperation for the management, development and utilization of transborder water resources, including river and lake basins. Activities undertaken in support of facilitating the implementation of the Abuja Treaty included convening an ad hoc expert group meeting on the role of the private sector and foreign investment in accelerating Africa's economic integration; the preparation of policy briefs on emerging issues of concern to Africa in the negotiations under the new global trading arrangements; preparation of feasibility studies on the establishment of financing mechanisms for economic integration for several subregional intergovernmental organizations; a regional seminar on the harmonization of commitments made by member States under the Abuja Treaty with agreements made under multilateral trading arrangements; and support to member States on global trade issues and other relevant negotiations.

66. With regard to promoting integration in the transport sector, ECA organized a regional ministerial

meeting from 9 to 14 November 1999 in Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, to review and evaluate progress in the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration on a New Africa Air Transport Policy. Other activities included a study on the impact of improved rural transport on women; preparation of studies on the liberalization of air traffic rights and the development of air services in Africa; and preparation of studies on privatization of ports and railways using experiences gained in Mozambique and Uganda. Advisory services were also provided to three subregional port management associations in Africa on the development of maritime ports in the respective subregions. This resulted in the establishment, in November 1999, of the Pan-African Association for Port Cooperation, a regional organization responsible for the development of port programmes and activities in Africa. Collaborative activities with subregional organizations and other United Nations agencies, particularly the International Maritime Organization (IMO), focused on streamlining and reducing transit transport problems in the various transit transport corridors, as well as the introduction and implementation of maritime port State and flag State control systems in Africa.

67. In the area of promoting water resources management, ECA prepared and presented a report on natural resources development in Africa that identified the major challenges and strategies in the water sector to the first meeting of the Committee on Natural Resources and Science and Technology (15-18 November 1999). ECA also organized or participated in various international meetings and conferences on water resources management that included the meeting of senior water officials from the Zambezi River Basin countries; a meeting of Chief Executives of transboundary river/lake basin organizations in Africa; a subregional workshop on the problem of water hyacinth in the Great Lakes region; a national seminar and donors conference on water supply and sanitation; the African regional meeting on the Lake Chad basin water resources; the second World Water Forum where a "water vision" for Africa in the twenty-first century and a framework for action for 2000-2005 were formulated; and the seventh annual meeting of the Nile Basin Council of Ministers. ECA provided secretariat services to the Inter-agency Group on Water in Africa (IGWA), and also collaborated with member agencies of the Working Group on Water of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative for the Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s.

68. ECA prepared several studies and discussion papers that served as background documents for various meetings, conferences, seminars and workshops on the development of the mineral and energy sectors in Africa, among them studies on the contribution of transnational corporations in the mining and energy sectors in Africa; modalities for accessing new sources of capital for the development of Africa's mineral resources, and assessing the adequacy of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for sustained development of mineral resources; and reviewing projection models for Africa's energy and power requirements. It also participated in or organized various meetings and conferences on the development of the mineral and energy sectors in Africa which included an ad hoc expert group meeting on mobilizing resources for the development of the mineral and energy sectors in Africa; the first meeting of the Committee on Natural Resources and Science and Technology; the meeting of the Bureau of the second Conference of African Ministers Responsible for the Development and Utilization of Mineral Energy Resources in Africa; the mining sector meeting of the Southern African Development Community (SADC); the meeting of the Ministers of Energy of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); and the International Labour Organization (ILO) meeting on social and labour issues in small-scale mines.

69. An important component of ECA's work in the area of promoting the advancement of women was the convening of follow-up meetings in support of the implementation of the global and regional plans of action. In this context, ECA organized and serviced the sixth Regional Conference on Women in November 1999, to review and evaluate progress in the implementation of the critical areas of concern identified in the Dakar Africa Platform for Action (see E/CN.6/1995/5/Add.2) and Beijing Platform for Action. The 12 critical areas of concern which were ranked in terms of their priority include: poverty, education for women, health, human rights, women in decision-making, violence against women, institutions, economy, media, environment, the girl child and conflict. Two major outcomes of the conference were the declaration on the role of women in conflict resolution and the adoption of an African Plan of

Action to accelerate the implementation of the Platforms over the period 2000-2005 at national, subregional and regional levels.

70. In the context of follow-up to the 1997 Bangkok Forum on the economic empowerment of women, ECA organized a meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi, in June 1999 to concretize the various recommendations made at the Bangkok Forum. The Bujumbura meeting recommended the establishment of two subregional pilot enterprise development centres for women entrepreneurs as support mechanisms for the provision of training and information services. ECA is presently working on a major publication, *The African Women Report, 2000*, to be issued shortly.

71. During the period under review, the subregional development centres of ECA, located in the five subregions of the continent, intensified efforts in providing technical support to and cooperation with the regional economic communities; facilitating networking and information exchange among Governments, civil society and the private sector at the subregional level; facilitating coordination services for the operational programmes of the United Nations system, in collaboration with the United Nations resident coordinator system at the national level; and strengthening ECA's outreach in the subregions.

E. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

72. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) continued to carry out a cluster of interdisciplinary activities in a number of priority areas in line with its goals to (a) act as a catalyst for the harmonization of norms, standards and legislative instruments; (b) further regional cooperation by facilitating the formulation of concerted polices; (c) assist member States' understanding of the opportunities and challenges posed by globalization, economic groupings and the formation of regional economic blocs; (d) assess the impact of privatization, reform and deregulation measures; (e) promote the concept of sustainable human development to improve the quality of life, with emphasis on the role of civil society institutions; and (f) disseminate reliable information and statistical data and build capacity in new statistical areas.

73. Thus, in terms of harmonization, standardization and norm-setting, ESCWA carried out a number of analytical activities in the areas of environment, trade and sectoral development. Areas covered included exploring prospects for establishing, harmonizing and enforcing environmental standards in the energy, water, industry and land transport sectors, with a view to enhancing competitiveness and facilitating trade. These activities included harmonization of transport norms and legislative instruments for regional cooperation, including the United Nations Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT); capacity-building in standardization in the industrial sector in Arab countries; and implementation of ISO 14000, the international standard on environmental management systems, and the building of national capacity in selected ESCWA countries, in view of technical barriers to trade and the World Trade Organization Agreements.[10]

74. For enhancing regional economic cooperation, ESCWA undertook a number of policy-oriented studies and organization of meetings in the following areas: (a) management of shared water resources based on existing water demand, supply and management practices in the region, an area of special concern owing to the scarcity of water resources therein and the existence of shared water basins; (b) assessment of the status of the interconnection of the electricity grids in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and identification of modalities for cooperation with respect to the interconnection of electricity grids among ESCWA member States; (c) recommendation of a number of policy-oriented activities in the area of transport that would provide a regional perspective on the current situation and future prospects for the development of maritime fleets and their role in the seaborne trade, with a view to assisting the countries of the region in harmonizing their sectoral polices within the context of emerging globalization trends; (d) the adoption, by the twentieth session of the Commission, of the integrated transport system in the Arab Mashreq, comprising the principal roads and railway routes, seaports and airports as set forth in a map; (e) and the study of export-oriented and marketing policies for selected agricultural products within national, regional and global developments and evaluation of agricultural policies in selected ESCWA member countries.

75. ESCWA activities for promoting social policies at the regional level consisted of studies on poverty alleviation policies; migration and population policies;

housing policies and national strategies in urban management; and the provision of assistance to member States in setting up national machinery for women and in the designation of gender focal points in ministries.

76. The issue of the implications of globalization for the region remained a major preoccupation for ESCWA, closely interlinked with ESCWA's objective to assist member countries in harmonizing norms, standards and legislative instruments so as to increase competitiveness and facilitate access to a globalized world economy. An added dimension of ESCWA's work in this area was the consideration of some of the social implications of globalization. To this end, the Commission studied the challenges posed to the Arab countries in terms of sustainable human development under globalization. With respect to economic issues, ESCWA provided a critical assessment of the World Trade Organization Agreements and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership agreements for the purpose of increasing awareness and understanding in the region of the economic and financial effects and implications of these agreements. In connection with the WTO Agreements and their impact on the countries of the region, ESCWA prepared a cluster of studies and meetings on the implications of issues negotiated in the World Trade Organization Committee on Trade and Environment for three ESCWA member countries. It also undertook a number of studies that contributed to a better understanding of the developments in economic and financial systems under globalization such as the causes and effects of inflation in the ESCWA region, the development of financial markets, the role of FDI in economic development and a pioneering study on consumer protection under a liberalized trade system in selected countries of the ESCWA region.

77. Closely linked to the issue of globalization was that of the impact of economic reform, restructuring and deregulation measures, which continued to command attention in ESCWA's work. Various aspects of privatization were assessed: (a) the privatization of the electricity sector was studied by examining the experiences of countries of the region in comparison with those in other regions; and (b) privatization programmes of selected member countries were evaluated for their achievements in the light of objectives set for privatization in each country. Within the same orientation, ESCWA continued building on its work on SMEs by identifying and assessing available support schemes and by recommending new approaches of support to SMEs and underlining the advantages of building a network between business development services in the region.

78. As a testimony of its increased role in promoting good governance and partnership between governmental institutions and civil society institutions, ESCWA completed several studies on the role of non-governmental organizations in various areas, namely, gender, citizenship and the role of non-governmental organizations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; the role of Arab non-governmental organizations in the implementation of global conferences' recommendations and integrated follow-up; and the role of non-governmental organizations in sustainable human development.

79. Work continued on a community development project that aimed, among other things, at mobilizing local capacities and promoting self-reliance, within the context of promoting sustainable human development. Experiences accrued from this project had resulted in a number of analytical studies, while its operational aspect continues through replication thereof in other sites and countries.

80. In discharging its role as a major source of information and statistics, apart from its statistical series on various topics, ESCWA launched a number of computer-based applications and chartered new grounds by launching a database on gender statistics and indicators and another one on environmental statistics, two priority issues for the United Nations system. Also within this framework, ESCWA published a pioneering statistical portrait on men and women in the Arab countries and initiated a home page on statistics for the ESCWA web site, in an attempt to reach a wider audience.

81. The *Survey of Economic and Social Developments in the ESCWA Region* continues to be published as a major source of factual and analytical information on socio-economic developments, together with the "Preliminary Overview of Economic Developments" which provides an early forecast of economic developments for the following year.

82. Major operational activities of ESCWA included the provision of training in the areas of gender, human development and human settlements and environmental statistics. A series of national workshops on gender

statistics, initiated in 1998, were continued in 1999, and involved training of about 640 participants who were both users and producers of gender statistics. These workshops culminated in the second regional workshop on gender statistics which served as a forum for exchanging national experiences. Training was also provided on the use of urban and housing indicators.

83. Other operational activities included providing advice to a number of member States on issues related to international trade such as electronic commerce, and the impact of the globalization of trade on certain sectors as well as advisory services according to the particular stage they had reached in the process of accession to the World Trade Organization Agreements.

84. A recent multidisciplinary mission of regional advisers to Yemen, headed by the Executive Secretary, will launch a series of operational activities in Yemen. Advisory services in the fields of science and technology to assist the Yemeni Government in incorporating science and technology policies into its plans have already been provided. It is expected that other multidisciplinary missions to various ESCWA countries will be launched in the future to maximize impact.

Notes

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.II.E.24.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 19* (E/1999/39), chap. IV.

[4] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] See "Third African Population Conference", in *Population Bulletin of the United Nations 1994*, Nos. 37/38 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XIII.16), pp. 37-46.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

[9] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.4.

[10] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).